

CA

14

A qualitative characterization of the organic substances in natural waters. B. A. Skopintsev and I. A. Mikhaleva (Hydrochem. Inst., Novocherkassk). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 14, 108 (1948). Tests in alk., neutral, and acid media were made for the oxidizing power and B.O.D. of a series of water samples waste from slaughter houses, starch-molasses plant, distilleries, potato starch manuf., rivers, ground waters, and reservoirs. Natural waters rich in org. matter which is of the unstable type (in the B.O.D. sense) such as pollution or plankton growth, have a higher oxidation index in alk. than in acid media. Such waters have a higher B.O.D. in comparison with the oxidation index. Waters containing practically none of such org. substances have a low B.O.D. factor in comparison with the oxidation index. These waters are not affected by the reaction-alk. or acidic as to the B.O.D. factor. A series of org. substances - mannitol, sucrose, glucose, starch, lactic acid, citric acid, asparagine, histidine, tyrosine, peptone, egg albumin, and humic acid - were compared for their oxidation rates in neutral, acid, and alk. media. In most cases the oxidation was higher in alk. media, except for the tyrosine, humic acid, citric acid, asparagine, and creatinine. J. S. Joffe

(A)

2

The hydrochemical characteristics of the rivers Pshish, Belya, Pshchka, Kurdzhipa (tributaries of the river Kuban'), B. A. Skopintsev (Hydrochem. Inst., Novocherkassk), *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 14, 123-7(1948).—Analytical data of the waters during the month of June, 1935: pH, alky. (meq. per L.), hardness, salt content (Ca, Mg, Fe, Cl, SO<sub>4</sub>), N (albumin, nitrate, nitrite), O<sub>2</sub>.

The settling of sediments of the Volga in the sea during flood stage. B. A. Shuplyakov (Hydrochem. Inst., Novocherkassk), *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 14, 146-60(1948).—From the studies made on the coagulation of the sediments carried by the Volga during flood stage and their settling out when in contact with the sea water, it is concluded that the increased settling is conditioned by the aggregation of the soil particles. Particles of 0.01 mm. and less disappear and the particles of 0.006-0.002 mm. increase as a result of the coagulation. The speed of coagulation decreases as a result of the lower concn. of sediments in the mixed fresh and salt waters. More NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> is found in the sorbed state in the fresh-salt water suspension. J. S. Joffe

AND JND ORDERS  
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

14

Organic matter in some waters in Podmoskov'ye (Moscow neighborhood). B. A. Skopintsev. *Doklady Akad Nauk S.S.R.* 61, 205-6 (1948).—A report on 10 samples of waters from several rivers of the area. Data are given on the color, hardness, alky., org. matter, C, N, P, and B.O.D. It is pointed out that for org. matter in waters, a factor of 2 instead of 1.72 should be used, since the C content is usually closer to 50%.

10 J. S. JUSTE

**ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651110005-1"

**Products of acidic hydrolysis of organic matter of natural waters.** B. A. Skopintsev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 62, 243-8 (1948).—Natural waters collected from several rivers in the vicinity of Moscow, as well as from minor lakes and swamps, especially after storage in the dark, contain materials which on acidic treatment give a pos. furfural test. The amt. of furfural, so found, ranges from a few to over 100  $\mu$ g/l. in river or lake waters, and up to 600  $\gamma$ /l. in swamp waters, especially after addn. of phytoplankton. The procedure was to conc. the sample to 70 ml., add HCl to give 12% acid concn., boil with distn. of 30 ml., add HCl (30 ml. 12%), and distil off 30 ml.; the distillate (5 ml.) is treated with 0.5 ml. PhNH<sub>2</sub>, 1 ml. AcOH, and enough water to make 10 ml.; after 15 min. the soln. is measured colorimetrically. If the waters from the river sources or from Moscow water reservoirs pretreated with phytoplankton were kept in the dark 1-3 months with shaking and treated as above, after filtration, the color was not pink but yellow; this indicates methylfurfural, i.e., methylpentosan content of the original waters. The disappearance of pentosans (and related substances) and their replacement by methylpentosans are connected with the decompn. of dead phytoplankton and are not observed in winter lake waters or in summer swamp waters, which on acid hydrolysis give furfural. Eleven references are given to the literature on the org. content of natural waters after hydrolytic treatment.

*Cystic treatment.*  
G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651110005-1"

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

33948 SKOPINTSEV, B.A. - O SKOROSTI  
RAZLOZHENIYA ORGANICHESKOGO VESHCHESTVA  
OTMERSHEGO PLANKTONA. TRUDY  
VSESOYUZ. GIDROBIOL. O-VA, T.I., 1949  
S. 34-43 - BIBLOGK: 25 NAZV.

SO: LETOPIS' ZHURNAL'NYKH STATEY, VOL. 42, MOSKVA, 1949

CA

1/2

**Determination of organic carbon in fresh water.** B. A. Skopintsev. (Anal. Sci., U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.*, 4, 192-8 (1949). The method is a modification of the Krogh and Key method (C.I., 28, 6650). The combustion is carried out in a Kjeldahl type flask to the side arm of which a combustion tube is joined by a ground glass joint. In the direction from the far end of the combustion tube toward its ground-glass joint the tube is packed in the order: nitrogen, asbestos plug, asbestos charged with 3-4 g. of powd. Ag, asbestos plug, pieces of Pt foil approx. 3 g., asbestos plug, ignited CuO, asbestos plug, ignited Pb chromate, asbestos plug, thin Ag wire coil approx. 3 g., and asbestos plug. The wet combustion is carried out with a soln. consisting of twice distd. H<sub>2</sub>O (50), purified 1.84% H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (50 ml.), chromate melt 6, and Ce(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> 3 g. The chromate melt is produced from K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> 10, AgCrO<sub>4</sub> 4, and CrO<sub>3</sub> 1 g. This mix is fused in a muffle where it is kept for 5-8 min. after fusion. The melt is cooled, powd. in a mortar, and stored for later use. From 10 to 20 ml. of water is taken for analysis. From 30 to 150 γ of C can be detd. by the described method.

M. Hesch

Class A

14

Consumption of oxygen by stable organic substances in natural waters. B. A. Skopintsev. *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 16, 61-71(1949).—Oxidation curve of river waters during long-term (180 days) storage in small tubes at 10-20° has a logarithmic shape; it can be expressed by a reaction equation of the 1st order. With time, oxidation becomes very small and almost const., as shown by nearly straight section of the curve. Calcd.  $K_D$  was 0.01-0.01. Initial consumption corresponds chiefly to oxidation of unstable org. compds.; very small and practically const. consumption observed after 40-50 days corresponds to oxidation of stable org. compds. Available data for short-term storage of sea water indicate curves analogous to those for river waters. Calcd.  $K_D$  was less than 0.10. Results obtained in 5-10-day tests can be used only for relative evaluations, particularly, of content of unstable org. substances. For calcn. of  $O_2$  used in oxidation of stable org. compds., storage of over 1-1.5 months is necessary. Further expts. are necessary to confirm this. Twenty-three references.

B. Z. Kamich

1967

CA

2

**Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide by chloride solutions.** B. A. Skopintsev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 68, 809-72(1949).—The first-order rate consts.  $k$  (hrs., log.), detd. by titration with  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in solns. of 3%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  buffered (with barbiturates) to pH 7.0-8.0, at  $20 \pm 1.0^\circ$ , in the presence of 0.6, 0.25, and 0.10 M chloride, and in the pure buffer soln., were: with  $\text{NaCl}$ , 0.0082, —, 0.0017, 0.00018;  $\text{KCl}$  0.0196, 0.0092, 0.0043, 0.00075;  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 0.0112, 0.0071, 0.0031, 0.00072;  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.0154, 0.0091, 0.0039, 0.00128. The values of  $k$  vary somewhat in different runs with the same chloride but are consistent within the same run, the difference between the observed amt. of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  at a given stage and that calcd. from  $k$  remaining less than ~2-3%. Towards the end of a run, there was usually a drop of the pH by ~0.5. Increase of the concn. of  $\text{NaCl}$  and  $\text{KCl}$  to 4 M gave an increase of  $k$  to 0.0370-0.0452. Nine-fold increase of the initial concn. of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  had no effect on  $k$ . With sulfates, the rate is very nearly the same as in the absence of salts. Chlorides clearly do catalyze the decomprn. of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , but much less so than iodides. The reaction is represented by 2 steps,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$ , and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{Cl}^- + \text{O}_2$ . N. Thon

CA

2

Effect of some factors on the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide by chloride solutions. B. A. Gasparshev.  
*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 60, 1053-5 (1949); cf. preceding abstr.—(1) In the presence of KCl, high pH (8.4) accelerates the decompn. of  $H_2O_2$  slightly as compared with the rate at pH 8.0. At low pH (0.0006-0.4 N HCl), no decompn. takes place at all. At still higher acidities (4.0-7.0 N HCl), decompn. is rapid with evolution of  $Cl_2$ . (2) Cu salts accelerate the decompn.; thus, at pH 7.90, KCl 0.25 M, Cu = 0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 mg./l., the rate const.  $k = 0.015, 0.024, 0.064, 0.113, 0.200, 0.349$ ; without KCl, Cu = 0 and 100,  $k = 0.0017$  and 0.010; with KCl 0.6 M, Cu = 0 and 100,  $k = 0.022$  and 0.109. Salts of  $Fe^{+++}$  first do not affect, then slow down the decompn., thus, with KCl 0.25 M,  $Fe = 0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000$  mg./l.,  $k = 0.016, 0.019, 0.010, 0.013, 0.0099, 0.0028$ . (3) Of org. compds., proteins and amino acids (peptone, gelatin, albumin, asparagine, histidine, glycine, tyrosine) at 5 mg./l., inhibit the decompn. Carbohydrates (glucose, lactose, sucrose, maltose, starch, agar-agar), succinic and lactic acid, and kerocene, at 5 mg./l., either have a slight inhibiting or no effect at all. The slowing-down effect is counteracted by N. Thon Cu salts.

SKOPINTSEV, B. A.

Doc Geolog - Mineralog Sci

Dissertation: "Organic Substance in Natural Water." 11/5/50

Inst of Petroleum, Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

SKOPINTSEV. B. A., AUTHOR

Science

"Organic substance in water (water humus)."  
Reviewed by V. Kononov. Gig. i san. No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,  
September, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. SHPINSEV, B. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Black Sea - Sea Water
7. Oxidizability of water in the Black and Azov Seas. Dokl. AN SSSR 87 no. 5, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

SKOPINTSEV, B. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Sea Water

Jan/Feb 52

"Optical Characteristics of Organic Matter of Sea Waters," B. A. Skopintsev, State Oceanographic Inst

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz" No 1, pp 57-60

Presents results of measurements of weakening of light in the violet part of spectrum by various sea waters. Comparison of obtained results enables one to establish content of org dye compds in water (humic substances of terrigenous origin) important for analysis of nature of org matter and for the characterization of sea water. Submitted 5 Apr 52.

205T<sup>43</sup>

1. SKOPINTSEV, B. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Radioactive Tracers
7. Study of processes in bodies of water with the aid of tagged atoms, Priroda 42, No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

USSR/Biology - Marine microbiology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 13/34

Authors : Skopintsev, B. A., Dr. of Chem. Sc.

Title : The role of chemosynthesizing bacteria in the formation of an organic substance in natural waters

Periodical : Priroda 1, 88-91, Jan 1954

Abstract : The basic and auxiliary sources instrumental in the formation of organic substances in natural waters (rivers, lakes, seas, etc.), are discussed. The role of chemosynthesizing bacteria, in the formation of organic substances in natural waters, is explained. It is shown that chemosynthesizing autotrophic colorless microorganisms, like green plants and seaweeds, are capable of synthesizing organic substances from carbon and carbon dioxide by utilizing solar energy instead of oxygen. Eight references: 6-USSR and 2-USA (1927-1953). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Sea-Hydrophysics Institute

Submitted : .....

SKOPINTSEV, B. A.

✓ Results of the hydrochemical investigation carried out in the Black Sea. B. A. Skopintsev and P. A. Gubin. *Trudy Morskogo Gidrofiz. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.R. Sbornik Statei 5, 71-93 (1955).*—Several data, of either H<sub>2</sub>S or O of the same sample are nearly identical. Results may vary for H<sub>2</sub>S when samples are obtained at different periods although from the same depth. The distribution of H<sub>2</sub>S and O through the same stratum is not uniform owing to vertical movements of the water. The av. H<sub>2</sub>S content and the coeff. of deviation obtained in 1953 are reasonably close to the same values obtained in 1951 and 1921-7. Below 300 m, a close correlation exists between the amts. of H<sub>2</sub>S and the salts. Apparently both are the results of the same process. H<sub>2</sub>S is mainly formed at the bottom, but some formation takes place in the water above 300 m. Out of 74 expand. samples taken from various depths, only 77% contained sulfites and thiosulfates. In most cases the amt. did not exceed 1.10 mg./1000 cc. Only 4 samples contained 1.80-2.30 mg./1000 cc. The bulk of the salts consists of thiosulfates. No downward increase in the amts. of the salts was found. They form only a few % of the total sum of S-bearing compds. The sulfates increase down to 750-1000 m. Below this depth decreased amts. were found in the majority of cases. The sulfate-chloride coeff. values reach their max. in the upper strata. They are larger than the corresponding values of the ocean owing to the higher Cl coeff. of the upper waters of the Black Sea. The values decline gradually with depth. They are const. at 100-200 m, and then decline again, reaching their lowest close to the bottom. The theoretical amt. of H<sub>2</sub>S calcd. on the basis of the sulfates of the near bottom-strata and those swept in by the Bosphorus is somewhat larger than the actual amt. The difference is most probably due to the S need of bacteria and interaction between S and Fe compds.

A. S. Mirkin

Skopintsev, B. A.

Dynamics of organic substances in natural waters. B. A.  
Skopintsev and L. P. Krylova. Trudy Vsesoyuz. Gidrobiol.  
Obshchestva, Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 6, 38-45 (1955).—Expts.  
were performed to det. the degree of decompn. of org.  
substances in natural waters. Org. C measured by the  
dichromate method (C.A. 44, 3181e) was used as an index.  
A "water humus" in the form of planktonic organisms was  
added to 15-l. bottles contg. river water. At the end of 160  
days the solid contents had been reduced by 80%, of which  
only a small percentage was in the form of sol. org. sub-  
stances, the majority being transformed into inorg. C.  
Colored sol. substances disappeared in the presence of light  
concomitantly with the formation of a brown ppt.  
Lola E. Reshetko

2

SKOPIN TSEV, B.A.

The organic carbon of rivers at the terminal stage of the winter period. B. A. Skopintsev. *Gidrokhim. Materialy* 23, 36-8(1956). O-consuming capacity, color intensity, and C content are at their lowest at the terminal stage of the winter period. The same is true of the terminal stage of the summer period as indicated by the closeness of the O-consuming capacity/org. C content ratios of both periods.

A. S. Mirkin

Chem

*Skopintsev, D. A.*

*Chum*

Optical properties of organic substance—aqueous humus of surface waters of dry land. B. A. Skopintsev and L. P. Krylova (Naval Hydrophys. Inst. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Lublin). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* 24, 22-30 (1955); cf. C.I. 50, 141504. —The intensity of absorption by discolored waters always grew with decline in wave length; the greatest absorption was with violet ( $\lambda = 430$  m $\mu$ ); in the red part of the spectrum, passage of light in a 25-cm. tube hardly differed from that in distd. water. A linear correlation existed between the color of the water and the significance of coeff. of weakening of light in the violet part of the spectrum. Visual detn. reflects the content of colored humus compds. in water; the absence of a linear correlation between the org. C content (and acidifying O) and the coeff. of light absorption in the violet part of spectrum makes visual appreciation inadequate for correctly estg. the general content of org. substances in surface water. The predominance of fulvic acid in the org. humus of terrigenous origin is confirmed. *H. T. Ross*

2

SKOPINTSEV B.A.

A review of published methods of hydrochemical analysis,  
B. A. Skoپintsev. - Gidrokhim. Materialy 24, 63- (1955).  
Among the 683 methods published in 1945-52 (53 from  
U.S.S.R.), chromatographic colorimetry and polarographic  
methods predominate for ion deter. generally, flame photometr-  
ery for trace elements, and colorimetry for pH deter.

Malcolm Anderson

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447

PM

11

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; GUBIN, F.A.

Sulfates in the Black Sea water. Gidrokhim. mat. 25:16-27 '55.  
(MLRA 9:6)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Black Sea--Sulfates)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, E

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61350

Author: Skopintsev, B. A., Krylova, L. P.

Institution: None

Title: Removal of Organic Matter by the Largest Rivers of the Soviet Union

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1955, 105, No 4, 770-773

Abstract: On the basis of monthly data of oxidability taking into account water discharge of river and by means of values of ratio of oxygen of permanganate oxidability in acid medium, to organic C, there has been computed outflow of organic matter at the given point of river, for each month and summatively for the year, in the rivers Sev. Dvina, Neva, Dnepr, Don, Kuban, Volga, Kura, Lena, Ob'. Magnitude of outflow of organic matter is determined by amount of water discharge of river and physiogeographic conditions of its basin. In the case of plain river basins of the zone of excessive humidification, highest concentration of organic matter is

Card 1/2

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Redox potential of the Black Sea water. Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no 6:1120-  
1123 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlene  
akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.  
(Black Sea--Oceanographic research)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

✓Organic material in the waters of the bay of Riga. B.A.  
Skopintsev and A. P. Tsurikova (Marine Hydrophys. Inst.  
Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* 26,  
66-70(1957).—The changes of the analyses over the years  
are presented in tables, for the O-uptake by an oxidation  
(with KMnO<sub>4</sub>) and for the absorption of light of 436 m $\mu$  in  
H<sub>2</sub>O that had been filtered through a filter with pores of  
0.35  $\mu$  diam. This latter data furnishes a measure for the  
humus forming constituents in the sea. W. Jacobson.

2

W.H.

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KARPOV, A.V.

Conditions for conservation and further determination of sulfides  
in natural waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 26:230-236 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(Sulfides) '(Water)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Determining the "colloidal" fraction of organic matter in natural  
waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 26:243-245 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(Colloids) (Water--Analysis) (Organic matter)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Study of the oxidation-reduction potentials of the Black Sea.  
(MIRA 11:4)  
Gidrokhim. mat. 27:21-36 '57.

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Black Sea--Water--Analysis)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; VOROB'YEVA, R.V.; SHTUKOVSKAYA, L.A.

Complexometric method for the determination of calcium and the sum  
of calcium and magnesium in sea water. Gidrokhim. mat. 27:146-151  
'57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Seawater--Analysis)

AUTHORS: Skopintsev, B. A., Gubin, F. A.,  
Vorob'yeva, R. V., Vershinina, O. A. 20-119-1-33/52

TITLE: The Composition of the Salts of the Chernoye Sea (Black Sea)  
(Solevoy sostav vody Chernogo morya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 1,  
pp. 121-124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In October 1954 and in June 1955 water samples were taken at  
5 points from all depths in the open part of the sea near the  
43th degree north latitude. The chlorine content was determin-  
ed argentometrically, the alkalinity by direct titration with  
HCl, the sulfates by the weight method and Ca as well as Mg  
complexometrically. Table 1 gives the average quantities of  
this determination. The highest content deviations of  
individual components at the same depths of all 5 places  
from the average attained 4%, which was characteristic of the  
upper layer (0-150 m). Farther down the deviations are less  
than 1%, except Ca and alkalinity. The absolute content of  
all salt components in the Chernoye Sea (Black Sea) is  
smaller than in the ocean, except the alkalinity. The chlorine  
content increases from the surface to the bottom. The change  
Card 1/4

The Composition of the Salts of the Chernoye Sea (Black Sea) 20-119-1-33/52

of other ions at the vertical is represented in table 2 as ratio to the chlorine content. In this manner the contents are compared with those of the oceans, where the latter are constant (ref. 1). The elevated values of the cited coefficients in the upper 200 m of the Chernoye Sea can be explained by a comparatively higher influence of the waters of the flow of the rivers for the higher values of these coefficients than they are characteristic for the ocean. The changes of the ratios

$\frac{SO_4}{Cl(\%)} \text{ and } \frac{HCO_3}{Cl(\%)} \text{ are connected with the biochemical}$   
 $\text{and biological processes occurring in the Chernoye Sea: a)}$   
 $\text{the reduction of } SO_4^{2-} \text{ at the bottom of the sea with a}$   
 $\text{simultaneous formation of hydrogen sulfide and } HCO_3^- \text{, b) the}$   
 $\text{oxidation of } H_2S \text{ in an intermediary zone (from 125-150 m to}$   
 $\text{250-300 m) under formation of sulfates and a corresponding}$   
 $\text{decrease in } HCO_3^- \text{ (ref. 2). A marked change of } Ca^{2+} \text{ in the}$   
 $\text{water near the bottom was not observed. Table 3 gives the}$   
 $\text{calculated average composition of the water in the Chernoye}$   
 $\text{Sea. Little difference in comparison with reference 4 is to}$

Card 24

The Composition of the Salts of the Chernoye Sea (Black Sea) 20-119-1-33/52

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  annually brought into the Chernoye Sea by the rivers. Such a chemogeneous carbonate-sedimentation mainly takes place in the region near the coast (references 3,5). Then the authors discuss the statements of reference 8 and state that for the displacement of a water layer of 17 m thickness about 130 years would be necessary, which disproves the above-mentioned statements. There are 3 tables and 8 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Marine Hydrophysical Institute AS USSR)

PRESENTED: July 13, 1957, by N. M. Strakhov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1957

Card 4/4

SKOPINTSEV, B. A.

"The Organic Substance of Sea-Water,"  
report to be submitted for the Intl. Cong. New York City, 31 Aug - 11 Sep 1953.

(Hydrochemical Laboratory, Marine Hydrophysical Institute, Acad. of Sc.)

KRYLOVA, L.P.; SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Amount of organic carbon in river and lake waters of the Moscow area and large rivers of the Soviet Union. Gidrokhim. et. 28:28-44 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Laboratoriya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Chetvertogo glavnogo uryavleniya pri Ministerstve zdravookhraneniya SSSR, g. Moskva. (Carbon) (Water--Composition) (Limnology)

DYSHKO, T.V.; SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Amount of organic nitrogen in river and lake waters of the Moscow area and large rivers of the Soviet Union. Gidrokhim.-mat. 28: 45-58 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Laboratoriya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Chetvertogo glavnogo upravleniya pri Ministerstve zdravookhraneniya SSSR, g. Moskva. (Nitrogen) (Water--Composition) (Limnology)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Organic matter in sea water. Trudy MGI 19:3 p20 '60. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Sea water—Composition) (Organic matter)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; POPOVA, T.P.

Some results of iron, manganese, and copper determination in the  
water of the Black Sea. Trudy MGI 19:21-30 '60. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Black Sea—Sea water—Composition) (Trace elements)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; TIMOFEEVA, S.N.

Concentration of organic carbon in waters of the northeastern part of the Atlantic Ocean. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.3:677-679 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.  
Predstavлено акад. D.I.Shcherbakovym.  
(Atlantic Ocean--Carbon)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; TIMOFEEVA, S.N.

Organic carbon in waters of the northern part of the Black Sea.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.3:688-690 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavлено  
акад. N.M. Strakhovym.

(Black Sea—Organic matter)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KARPOV, A.V.; VERSHININA, O.A.

Experimental study of hydrogen sulfide formation and oxidation  
taking as an example the Black Sea. Gidrokhim. mat. 31:127-141  
'61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Lyublino,  
Moskovskaya oblast'.

(Black Sea—Hydrogen sulfide)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; TIMOFYEVA, S.N.

Using the L. P. Krylova's method of dry combustion in determining  
the organic carbon in sea water. Gidrokhim. mat. 32:153-164 '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Lyublino,  
Moskovskaya oblast'.

(Water—Analysis)  
(Carbon)  
(Pyrolysis)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; SMIRNOV, E.V.

Hydrogen sulfide distribution in the Black Sea in the autumn  
of 1960. Okeanologiya 2 no.3:419-434 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chernomorskoye otdeleniye Morskogo gidrofizicheskogo  
instituta AN USSR.  
(Black Sea—Hydrogen sulfide)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Biochemical consumption of oxygen in the waters of the  
northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. Okeanologiya 2 no.6:  
1009-1013 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Recent works on the chemistry of the sea. Trudy MG 25:82-109  
'62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Sea water--Composition)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; TIMOFYEVA, S.N.

Concentration of organic carbon in waters of the Baltic and North  
Seas and the subtropical and tropical regions of the North Atlantic.  
Trudy MGI 25:110-117 '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Baltic Sea--Organic matter) (North Sea--Organic matter)  
(Atlantic Ocean--Organic matter)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; ZHAVORONKINA, V.K.

Results of the determination of dissolved oxygen in waters of the  
subtropical and tropical regions of the North Atlantic during  
August-October 1959. Trudy MGI 25:118-129 '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Atlantic Ocean--Sea water--Oxygen content)

SKOPINTSEV, B. A.

Calculations of formation and oxidation of organic matter in sea water

report submitted for the 13th General Assembly, IUGG (Oceanography) Berkeley,  
California, 19-31 Aug 63

SINYUKOV, V.V.; SKOPINTSEV, B.A.

Use of a new photoelectric colorimeter for the determination of biogenic elements under field work conditions. Okeanologija 3 no.1:127-136 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KARPOV, A.V.; TIMOFEEVA, S.N.

Using an autoclave to determine the mineralization of organic matter  
in natural waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 35:183-199 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Morskoy hidrofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.  
(Water--Composition) (Organic matter)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; LEDOVSKOY, M.S.

Dissolved oxygen in the water of the Black Sea during 1959-1960,  
Okeanologiya 3 no.6:1004-1016 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Chernomorskoye otdeleniye Morskogo gidrofizicheskogo instituta  
AN UkrSSR.

ZHAGUMENINA, T.E.; SKOPENTSOV, A.F.; KLIMOV, I.T.

Chemical and spectral methods for determining trace element  
series in seawaters. Okeanologiya 4 no.2:205-212 '64.  
(MIRA 17:5)

I. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

SKOPINTSEV, B. A.; POPOVA, T. P.

Accumulation of manganese in the waters of hydrogen sulfide  
basins as revealed by a study in the Black Sea. Trudy GIN  
(MIRA 17:5)  
no. 97:165-181 '64.

KOLESNIKOV, A.G., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.; SKOPINTSEV,  
B.A., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; KUL'KOVSKAYA, N.S.,  
red.

[Hydrophysical and hydrochemical studies; an interdepart-  
mental Republic-wide collection] Gidrofizicheskie i gidro-  
khimicheskie issledovaniia; mezhvedomstvennyi respublikan-  
skii sbornik. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 137 p.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

SKOPINTSEV, P.A.

3(7)

PAGE 1 FROM EXPLODANT

SOV/2131

Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Norskij Gidrobiologicheskiy Institut

Periodika serii: Khimika morsa (Physical Regime of the Sea. Chemistry  
of the Sea); Number. M. SSSR, 1959, 145 p. (Series: 168; Trudy,  
tom 13) Errata alibi inserted. 1,1300 copies printed.Resp. M.: A.G. Kolesnikov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical  
Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: L.K. Nikolayev; Tech. Ed.:  
I.V. Tsvetova.**Purpose:** This collection of articles is intended for geophysicists,  
hydrogeologists, and oceanographers.**Contents:** These articles deal with problems in the physics and chem-  
istry of sea water. Individual papers treat the turbulent thermal  
conductivity and heat exchange in sea water, the pulsations in air  
temperature, the salinity of the Black Sea, the determination of  
silicon, manganese, and copper in sea water, and the determination  
of sodium in atmospheric precipitates. Figures, tables, and graphs  
accompany the articles. There are 121 references; 92 Series, 18  
articles, 8 German, 2 French, and 1 Swedish.Wever, H. Non-Stationary Liquid Exchange Between Two Reser-  
voirs of Different Temperatures 78Shchepetilnikov, P.A., Dubin, R.V., Vorob'eva, and O.A. Verkhovina.  
Main Components in the Salt Composition of Black Sea Water and  
Problems of Water Circulation 89Shchepetilnikov, P.A. A Study of the Composition of Suspended Sub-  
stances and Selected Organic Compounds in the Azov and Black Seas 113Shchepetilnikov, P.A. and V.V. Fabiano. An Integrated Method for  
Determining Calcium and Magnesium in Sea Waters 130Tikhonov, R.K., and V.E. Zavorotina. The Problem of Deter-  
mining Copper in Sea Water 137Tikhonov, R.K., and V.E. Zavorotina. Determination of  
Sodium in Air Precipitates by the Spectral Method 143

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

8-11-59 (3)

*SCRIPTURE V. B. A.*

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug -  
6 Sep 1961.

**KERSEY, B. A.** Marine Hydrobiology Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Investigation into mineralization of organic substances of dead plankton under anaerobic conditions" (Section VII.G.1)

**MORUM, D. A.** Institute of Oceanology - "Some regularities concerning the zonal distribution of chemical characteristics in the waters of the central part of the Pacific" (Section VII.I.1)

**SOKOV, S. A.** All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing and Geosynopsis - "Submarine investigation" (Section III.C.1)

**SOKOLOV, M. N.** Institute of Oceanology - "Some means for marine biological investigation" (Section III.C.1)

**SPERONI, G. B.** "The Pacific in connection with food conditions" (Section III.C.1)

**SOVONIC, N. M.** Institute of Biology of Reservoirs, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The estimation, illumination and the primary production of photophores in the sea" (Section III.C.1)

**STANOV, B. K.** Institute of Biology of Reservoirs, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The problem of Beringian continental connection in the circumpolar glaciation" (Section III.A.3.a)

**STRIGA, B. J.** and SHCHETIN, V. A. Institute of Oceanology - "The boundary of deep oceanic currents with the application of marker buoys (methods, apparatus, results)" (Section VII.B.5)

**TARLEV, B. A.** and TUL'ENOV, A. V. Institute of Oceanology - "Circum-Pacific currents in the Antarctic sector of the Pacific" (Section VII.D.1)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.** Institute of Geology - "New data on the tectonics of southern Kamchatka" (Section VII.C)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.** Institute of Geology - "The stratigraphic study of the people of Orenburg in the USSR" (Section II.3)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.** Institute of Oceanology - "Features of evolution in the bathymetric topography of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.1)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geology - "Cretaceous floras of the Pacific coast as the basis for the subdivision of continental deposits of the USSR" (Section VII.C)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geomorphology - "Geographical distribution of arborescent forest floras and the problem of vertical zonation" (Section VII.C)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.** Moscow State University, Geographical Faculty - "On the nature of the unique biomass in East Asia" (Section VII.C)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.** Institute of Geology - "The island archipelago and the Pacific basin folded across in the western belt of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.** and ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I. Institute of Earth Physics Izhevsk, Ural Scientific Center - "Some possibilities in interpretation of surface waves of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geology - "The vertical map of Eurasia" (Section VII.C)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geology - "Some problems involved with wood studies in Northeastern Asia" (Section III.M.7)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geology - "The Leningrad Forest Engineering Academy Izhevsk, Ural Scientific Center - "Some problems involved with wood studies in Northeastern Asia" (Section III.M.7)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geomorphology, Moscow State University - "The phytogeographical condition of the Sakhalin and Kuril Islands" (Section VII.D)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geology - "On the relations between the Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene floras of Australia, New Zealand, and Eurasia" (Section III.A)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.** and TUMUKA, Z. A. Institute of Oceanology - "General regularities in the quantitative and qualitative distribution of the bottom fauna in the Pacific" (Section VII.C)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.** and KERSEY, B. A. Institute of Geology - "The comparative study in methods of primary production mineralization of freshwater plankton" (Section III.C)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geology - "Cryogeographical investigation of temperature adaptations of invertebrates in the northwestern area of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.G.1)

**ZHURAVL'YOV, V. I.**, Institute of Geography - "Outline of southern oceans geomorphology" (Section VII.D.1)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; IVANOV, K.I.

Use of photometric measurements in determining suspended particles and  
colored humic compounds in sea water. Trudy GOIN no.22:113-131 '52.  
(MIRA 12:1)

(Sea water--Analysis) (Photometry)

DRACHEV, S.M., prof.; RAZUMOV, A.S.; SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KABANOV, N.M.;  
BRUYEVICH, S.V.; SOSUNOVA, I.N.; GOLUBEVA, M.T.; BRUK, Ye.S.;  
MOGILEVSKIY, Ya.A.; RUFFEL', M.A.; KORSH, L.Ye.; ANOKHIN, V.L.;  
BYLINKINA, A.A.; MEL'NIKOV, Ye.B., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S.,  
tekhn.red.

[Methods of studying waters from the point of view of sanitation]  
Priemy sanitarnogo izucheniia vodoemov. Pod red. S.M.Dracheva.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 354 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Water--Analysis)

ACC NR:  
AT6035087

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/035/000/0071/0078

AUTHOR: Novoselov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Distribution of oxygen and phosphates in waters of the Lomonosov Current

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 35, 1966.  
Gidrofizicheskiye i hidrokhimicheskiye issledovaniya tropicheskoy zony Atlantiki  
(Hydrophysical and hydrochemical research in the tropical zone of the Atlantic), 71-  
78

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, oxygen, phosphate, research ship, ocean property

ABSTRACT: This paper is a summary of observations on content of oxygen and phosphates in the equatorial belt of the Lomonosov Current, collected during expeditions of the scientific research ships Mikhail Lomonosov (SSSR) in 1962 and 1964, the Zvezda (SSSR) in 1963, and the Crawford (U.S.A.) in 1963. Investigations were carried out between 5° and 45° W. Long. It was found that the surface layer, to a depth of 50 m in the western part of the ocean and to 30 m in the eastern part, remains homogeneous. Oxygen content is 4.6 cc/liter, and phosphate content is about 5 mg P/m<sup>3</sup>. Below this zone, to a depth of 80—100 m, south of 2° to 4—5° S. Lat. and north of 2° to 5—7° N. Lat., the oxygen content decreases sharply to 2.5—3.0

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ACC NR: AT6035087

cc/liter, and the phosphate content increases to 35—50 mg P/m<sup>3</sup>. The greatest vertical change is observed east of the 30th meridian. In water along the equator (2° south to 2° north) only insignificant changes in either oxygen or phosphate are observed in the top 200-m layer between 5° and 35° W. Long. Here the oxygen content averages 1.2 cc/liter, and the phosphate content averages 10 mg P/m<sup>3</sup>. A series of maps and tables is provided to illustrate the variations in oxygen and phosphate content. The waters in the Lomonosov Current prove to have more oxygen and less phosphate than the waters in the belt of trade winds. It is concluded that the waters in this zone affect the distribution of oxygen and phosphate in the equatorial zone of the Atlantic to depths of 800—1000 m. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; SMIRNOV, E.V.

Hydrogen sulfide in the abyssal waters of the open part of  
the Black Sea. Okeanologija 5 no.6:969-982 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

I. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Sevastopol'.  
Submitted March 10, 1965.

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KARPOV, A.V.; VERSHININA, O.A.

Studying the dynamics of some sulfur compounds in the Black  
Sea under experimental conditions. Trudy MGI 16:89-111 '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(Black Sea--Sulfur compounds)

ACC NR: AP6034006

SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/005/0799/0806

AUTHOR: Skopintsev, B. A.; Romenskaya, N. N.; Smirnov, E. V.

ORG: Marine Hydrophysical Institute, AN UkrSSR (Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut  
AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: New determinations of the oxidation-reduction potential in Black Sea waters

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 799-806

TOPIC TAGS: hydrography, hydrographic research, oxidation reduction ~~potential~~,  
electrometry, ~~measuring~~ Oceanography, ocean property

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the determination of the oxidation-reduction potential in Black Sea waters in August—September 1964 by means of electrometric measurements in large-mouth glass jars. Average values of the potential change rapidly from positive values in the upper layer (+413 mv) to ~-110 mv in the intermediate water layer, and then gradually decrease with depth to -0.172 mv. The results of the calculation of the oxidation-reduction potential performed using the equation for the hydrogen sulphide-sulphur equilibrium system were close to those obtained in the sea. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr66/ ORIG REF: 014

Card 1/1

UDC: 551.464.1;543.242(266.5)

L 45292-66 EWT(1) GW  
ACC NR: AP6020983 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/003/0441/0450

12  
B

AUTHOR: Skopintsev, B. A.

ORG: Marine Hydrophysical Institute, AN UkrSSR (Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN USSR)

TITLE: Some considerations of the distribution and state of organic matter in ocean water

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 441-450

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, ocean property, ocean zooplankton, water humus, phytoplankton, organic matter, sea water

ABSTRACT: The total organic matter content of the Atlantic Ocean water, determined at the Marine Hydrophysical Institute, practically coincides with that found by other investigators in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but considerably exceeds the values determined in the Atlantic Ocean and the Norwegian Sea by ✓

Card 1 / 2

2/2 Jth

L 33167-66 ENT(1) GW  
ACC NR: AP6014281

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/002/0251/0260

25  
B

AUTHOR: Skopintsev, B. A.; Timofeyeva, S. N.; Vershinina, O. A.

ORG: Marine Hydrophysics Institute, AN UkrSSR (Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut  
AN)TITLE: Organic carbon in the waters near the equatorial and southern parts of the  
Atlantic Ocean and in the Mediterranean Sea

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 251-260

TOPIC TAGS: ocean property, oceanographic expedition, ~~oceanographic ship, organic~~  
carbon

ABSTRACT: Observational data carried out during the 12th and 15th cruises of the research vessel "Mikhail Lomonosov" in 1962—1964 have been used for studies of the total and suspended organic carbon and of the permanganate oxidizability in alkaline or neutral media. It has been determined that the organic carbon content in the southern and northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean and in the Mediterranean Sea is almost the same, averaging 1.5 mg/l for the Atlantic Ocean. The carbon content shows a 1.5 decrease from the surface down to 3000 m. A 1.3 decrease is observed from the surface down to 150 m. The suspended carbon content also decreases with depth; it comprises ~ 3—9% of the total carbon. Permanganate oxidizability diminishes approximately by 2 from the surface down to 3000 m. The oxidizability/organic carbon ratio

DC: 551.464.626(262/263/264)

Card 1/2

SKOPINTSEV, D. G.

Neurodynamic changes in the period of acuity in peptic ulcer.  
Sovet. med. 16 no.5:15-17 May 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Moscow.

SKOPINTSEVA, S. I.

"Konservatsiya i restavratsiya predmetov iz metalla, tkaney i bumagi v  
Gosudarstvennom istoricheskem muzee.

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,  
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

USSR/Electricity - Induction Motors  
Mining - Machinery

May 52

"Synchronization of Electric Induction Motors at Mines  
of the "Stalinugol" Combine," Engr K. I. Skopkin,  
"Stalinugol" Combine

"Elektrichestvo" No 5, pp 51-54

Discusses operating experience and engineering and  
economic effect of large-scale synchronization of  
induction motors at mines of "Stalinugol" Combine by  
DAG system (synchronization with phase-wound rotor  
proposed by USSR engrs I. G. Danikortsev,

I. N. Afanas'yev, and B. M. Gurevich, Certificate  
of Authorship No T1956, 1947). From introduction  
of system in 1948 to end of 1951 the combine syn-  
chronized 146 motors with total power of 34,883  
kw. Submitted 12 Sep 51.

240T49

SKOPKOVA, M.

SKOPKOVA, M.

BAZANT, V.; MIKSA, J.; SKOPKOVA, M. "Teeth Caries and Nutrition of Children and Teen-Agers in the Sedicany, Rakovnik, and Prague Area During the Years 1948 and 1949." p. 140. (Casopis Kelaru Ceskych. Vol. 93, no. 6, Feb. 1954. Praha).

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6  
East European Library of Congress, June 1957, Unclassified

SKOPKOVA, M.

Effect of food consumption on trends in the food industry. p.232.  
(Prumysl Potravin, Vol. 8, No. 5, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

SKOPOV, .V.F., inzh.; SHUROV, O.L., inzh.

Use of cold asphalt mastic in construction. Energ. stroi. no.32:23-  
25 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Stroitel'stvo Beloyarskoy atomnoy elektrostantsii imeni Kurcha-  
tova tresta "Uralenervostroy".

SKOPTSOV, A.G.; SKRYABIN, K.I., akademik.

Intraspecific behavior of insects living in group societies. Dokl. AN SSSR 93  
no.1:205-208 N '53. (MIRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Skryabin). 2. Gosudarstvennyy estestvenno-nauchnyy  
institut im. P.F. Lesgafta, Leningrad (for Skoptsov). (Insects--Biology)

SKOPTSOV, A. G.

"Interspecies Relationships of Insects Leading a Communal Form of Life." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55- Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

Microspore di una cicade cirlew (Burmeistera cattienensis L.). In  
Tavola 1 provvista. Illustrazione n. 6 (81-482-16).  
(V.R. D'Amato)

L 36291-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM/WW/DJ

ACC NR: AR6004032

SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/65/000/009/0042/0042

AUTHORS: Skoptsov, L. M.; Kuznetsov, Ye. S.

42  
B

TITLE: Vibration of ball bearings 17

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod, Abs. 9.48.354

REF SOURCE: Tr. Seminara po vopr. progressivn. metodov shlifov. i dovodki detaley, obespech. vysok. i stabill'n. tochnost' i dolgovechn. podshipnikov kacheniya. M., 1964, 134-142

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing, bearing race, BEARING STABILITY, MECHANICAL VIBRATION

ABSTRACT: Results of experimental investigations of factors (technological, structural, and exploitational) influencing the vibration of free bearings are analyzed. One of the basic causes of ball bearing vibration is produced by the waviness (form inaccuracy) of the race in the internal ring. The form inaccuracy in the race of the external ring exerts a smaller influence on the vibration than the inaccuracy of the internal ring. The dimensions of the ball seats in both stamped and massive separators should be optimal. Among a number of exploitational factors, the greatest influence on the vibration is exerted by the rotation velocity. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1 1/5

UDC: 621.822.7

SKOPTSOV, S.G.

[Peasants' committees of mutual aid in the White Russian SSR during the reconstruction period, 1921-1925; author's abstract of a dissertation offered for the degree of Candidate of the Historical Sciences] Krest'anskie komitety obshchestvennoi vzaimopomoshchi BSSR v vosstanovitel'nyi period (1921-1925 gg.); avtoreferat dissertatsii na soiskanie uchenoi stepeni kandidata istoricheskikh nauk. Minsk, Belorusskii gos.univ.im. V.I.Lenina, 1953. 20 p. (White Russia--Agriculture) (Peasants) (MIHA 11:12)

SKOPTSOV, V.I.

Machinery industry in China during ten years. Mashinostroitel' no.10:  
44-46 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(China--Machinery industry)

SKOPTSOV, V.I.

Some problems in the development of branches of the machinery  
industry in 1965. Vest. mashinostro. 45 no.1:3-6 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Chlen Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po mashinostroyeniyu pri  
Gosplane SSSR.

SKOPTSOV, V.I.

Improving the methods for a scientific organization of labor  
and production in the machinery industry. Vest.mashinostr.  
45 no.11:3-6 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MAZINA, Ye.G., kand.med.nauk., MUSATOVA, A.V., KHRAMOVA, M.I., NABOKINA, Ye.K.  
SKOPTSOVA, S.M., KUZNETSOVA, S.A., KARPEL', L.M., DAMANSKAYA, N.V.  
FILIPPOVA, T.V.

Effectiveness of epidermal vaccination of newborns. Vop. okh.  
mat. i det. 3 no. 6:53-58 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Yakutskogo filiala (dir. Ye.N. Andreyev) Instituta tuberkuleza  
AMN SSSR.  
(TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

LIPATOVA, T.E.; SKOPYNINA, I.S.; LIPATOV, Yu.S.

Polymerization of styrene in the presence of the glass fiber treated  
by titanium tetrachloride. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.12:1877 D '61.  
(MIRA 15:3)

(Styrene) (Polymerization) (Glass fibers)

SKOPYSHEV, A.V.

Zonality in the crystals of Iceland spar. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
geol. i razv. 3 no.7:69-74 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.  
(Iceland spar)

SKOR, Vaclav; VANOUSOVA, Eva; SOUCKOVA, Eva

Roentgenographic changes of the thoracic picture in surgical patients with mitral stenosis. Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.38:1218-1220 16 S'60.

1. IV. interni klinika MU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. M.Fucik.  
(MITRAL STENOSIS surg)

CZERKAWSKI, Andrzej; SKORA, Klemens

Measurement of relative movements of bone fragments in the leg.  
Chir. narz. ruchu 21 no.3:255-266 1956.

1. Z Zakladu fizyki A.M. we Wrocławiu. Kier.: Z-ca prof. mgr.  
W. Skora, i I. Klin. chirurg. A.M. we Wrocławiu. Kier. prof.  
dr. K. Czyżewski.

(LEG, fractures,  
measurement of relative movements of bone fragments (Pol))

(FRACTURES,  
leg, measurement of relative movements of bone fragments  
(Pol))

CZYZEWSKI, K.; PRZESTALSKI, S.; SKORA, K.; DOLINSKI, J.

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(FRACTURES exper)

(BONE AND BONES)

(PHOSPHORUS metab)

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(THYROID GLAND metab) (IODINE metab)  
(THIOURACIL pharmacol) (BROMIDES pharmacol) (VITAMIN A pharmacol)

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